[XLVth Year.] THE [No. 2251.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE,

THURSDAY, MARCH 18, 1790.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY, *March* 1.

MR. SUMPTER took his seat this day.

A meſſage was received from the preſident of the United States, by the ſecretary for the department of war, with ſundry communications reſpecting to the preſent ſituation and proſpects of the weſtern frontiers in reſpect to the Indian tribes.

Mr. Scott preſented a petition from ſundry inhabitants of Penſylvania, holders of old paper money—this petition was lengthy, and entered into a particular diſcuſſion of the ſubject, ſtated the pretenſions of thoſe who are creditors of the United States in conſequence of holding this money, eſpecially ſuch as had been compelled to receive it by virtue of tender laws and laying great ſtreſs on the ſpecific promiſe impreſſed on the face of the bills.—Laid on the table.

Sundry petitions and memorials were read and referred.

The bill for ſecuring to Francis Bailey the excluſive right of uſing certain inventions in typography, was read the ſecond time, and ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading to-morrow.

A reſolution of the aſſembly of the ſtate of South-Carolina, reſpecting the eſtabliſhment of a military guard at Fort Johnſton, was read a ſecond time and ordered to lie on the table.

In committee of the whole on the report of the ſecretary of the treaſury.

The propoſition for aſſuming the ſtate debts, and the amendments propoſed thereto, under conſideration.

Mr. Madiſon withdrew the motion he made on Friday. He then moved one to the following effect—That the amount of the debts actually paid by any ſtate to its creditors ſince the day of ſhall be credited and paid to ſuch ſtate on the ſame terms as ſhall be provided in the caſe of individuals.

Mr. Ames offered the following reſolutions, which he deſired might be laid on the table, to be taken up after the propoſitions under conſideration had been decided on.

Reſolved, That effectual proviſion be made for the ſettlement of accounts between the United States and individual ſtates.

Reſolved, That in the ſaid ſettlement, the ſtates reſpectively be charged with the advances to them ſeverally made by the United States, liquidated to ſpecie value, with intereſt thereon at the rate of ſix per cent. per annum, and that they be alſo charged with the amount of their reſpective debts (which with the conſent of the creditors ſhall have been aſſumed by the United States) with the intereſt thereon to the time from which intereſt ſhall be payable by the United States.

Reſolved, That in the ſaid ſettlement the ſaid ſtates reſpectively be credited with all monies paid and ſupplies furniſhed to or for, and debts incurred on account of the United States, and in general with all expenditures whatſoever towards general or particular defence during the late war between the United States and Great-Britain, with intereſt thereon at the rate of ſix per cent. per annum.

Reſolved, That the ſaid ſettlement be made under the direction of commiſſioners, whoſe authority ſhall continue until the ſaid ſettlement ſhall be effected, and whoſe deciſions ſhall be final and concluſive upon the United States, and upon the ſeveral ſtates.

Reſolved, That in caſe a ratio for adjuſting the contributions of the reſpective ſtates ſhall not be preſcribed by congreſs during the preſent ſeſſion, the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall have full power to ſettle ſuch ratio, and ſhall alſo have power to determine in all other reſpects the principles of the ſaid ſettlement in conformity to theſe reſolutions.

Reſolved, That the ſeveral ſtates may exhibit their claims againſt the United States until the day of next, but not afterwards; and that the ſaid commiſſioners ſhall, as ſoon as may be after the ſaid day, proceed to the final adjuſtment of the ſaid accounts, whether the whole of the claims of the reſpective ſtates ſhall have been then exhibited or not.

No deciſion this day.

TUESDAY, *March* 2.

The bill to ſecure to Francis Bailey the excluſive right to his inventions in typography, was brought in, engroſſed, read the third time, and paſſed to be enacted.

A report from the ſecretary of the treaſury, containing an eſtimate of the appropriations neceſſary for the year ſeventeen hundred and ninety, was read—on motion of Mr. Page, it was ordered that this report be printed for the uſe of the houſe.

It was then moved that a committee of ways and means ſhould be appointed, and that this report ſhould be referred to that committee.

This motion occaſioned a conſiderable debate——In the courſe of it, Mr. White moved the following in ſubſtance, viz. That the ſecretary of the treaſury ſhould be directed to aſcertain the reſources that may be applied to the payment of the ſtate debts, ſhould they be aſſumed by the United States. The motion on this queſtion after conſiderable diſcuſſion was put, when the houſe was equally divided—and the ſpeaker gave the caſting vote in favour of the motion.

The report of the ſecretary of the treaſury relative to appropriations was referred to the committee on appropriations.

Mr. Ames preſented a memorial from the manufacturers of cordage in the town of Boſton.

A petition of Abraham Skinner, late commiſſary general of priſoners, was read and laid on the table.

A memorial of George Scribe, in behalf of himſelf and others, containing a propoſal for purchaſing a tract of land in the Weſtern territory, of not leſs than three or more than four millions of acres, at the rate of 20 cents per acre, was read and referred to the ſecretary of the treaſury.

Mr. Stone introduced the following reſolution, which was adopted, viz. That the ſecretary of the treaſury be directed to lay before the houſe the amount of the impoſt and tunnage received in the ſeveral ſtates, from the commencement of the collection to the 31ſt December laſt.

In committee of the whole houſe on the report of the ſecretary of the treaſury—The aſſumption of the ſtate debts under conſideration; Mr. Madiſon's amendments to the original propoſition being read, the debate was renewed—His laſt propoſition, viz. That the amount of the debts actually paid by any ſtate to its creditors ſince the day of ſhall be credited and paid to ſuch ſtate on the ſame terms as ſhall be provided in the caſe of individuals—Mr. Smith, (S. C.) moved that it ſhould be amended, by inſerting the words *principal and intereſt*, which, after ſome debate, was carried in the affirmative.

The queſtion on this amendment, as thus amended, being taken, was negatived.

The committee then roſe, and the houſe adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, *March* 3.

Mr. Ames of the committee to whom was recommitted the bill to provide for the remiſſion or mitigation of fines, forfeitures and penalties in certain caſes, preſented a report, which was read. On motion of Mr. Lawrence the petition of Abraham Skinner was read the ſecond time, and referred to a committee of three.

Mr. Sedgwick of the committee on the petition of Jehoiakim Mtochkin brought in a report which ſtated, that the circumſtances in the petition were ſubſtantiated, and propoſed a reſolve that the petitioner ſhould be entitled to receive one hundred and twenty dollars out of the public treaſury, in full of his claims againſt the United States.

Mr. Carroll, after a few introductory obſervations ſhewing that ſeveral members wiſhed further time to digeſt the ſubject of the aſſumption of the ſtate debts, propoſed that the committee of the whole ſhould be diſcharged from a further attention to that part of the ſecretary's report for the preſent, and made a motion to that effect, which was ſeconded; This motion was objected to by Mr. Smith, (S. C.) Mr. Lawrence and Mr. Sedgwick; and ſupported by Mr. Seney, Mr. White and Mr. Madiſon; the latter gentleman propoſed an amendment, ſo that the committee ſhould be diſcharged, till the ſecretary of the treaſury ſhould communicate the information expected from him on the ſubject reſpecting the reſources to be appropriated for the purpoſe of paying the debts to be aſſumed: This motion was conſidered as an indirect method of getting rid of this particular part of the report altogether, and thoſe who conſidered this part as inſeparably connected with all the reſt obſerved, that if this was paſſed over they ſhould be totally at a loſs how to act with reſpect to the other objects of the report.

It was further ſaid that if this vote was adopted, it would place the ſtate debts in a leſs eligible ſituation than thoſe of the continental, when, as it was contended they ſtood on equally meritorious footing; theſe obſervations were concluded with a motion that the committee ſhould ſuſpend the conſideration of the whole report, and not have reference to any particular part of it. All idea of getting rid of the buſineſs as had been ſuggeſted, was diſclaimed by Mr. Carroll; he thought the obſervation uncandid. The difference between the ſtate and continental creditors was urged by thoſe who were in favour of the motion, and the acts of the old congreſs to that purport, were cited. It was ſaid that no idea of oppoſition to this motion was deſigned, as the committee muſt ſee the propriety of waiting for the requiſite information from the ſecretary of the treaſury. The queſtion on this motion being taken, was negatived.

In committee of the whole on the naturalization bill; the ſubject of admitting foreigners to the right of holding lands occaſioned conſiderable debate; it was urged that the power of forming a uniform rule of naturalization is veſted in congreſs by the conſtitution excluſively, and cannot reſt in the ſtates, without involving the greateſt abſurdity, as every ſtate has its particular mode, from which every difficulty was experienced. It is therefore neceſſary that congreſs ſhould determine upon a rule which ſhould operate equally through all the ſtates and go to effecting complete citizenſhip. In reply to theſe obſervations it was ſaid, that the *mode* of admiſſion to citizenſhip only, could be uniform; that congreſs cannot interfere with the laws and regulations of the ſeveral ſtates; their power extends only to the *rule*, but the ſubſequent parts of citizenſhip muſt depend on the regulations of the reſpective ſtates; when a foreigner is naturalized, he will immediately inquire what rights he becomes entitled to by virtue of his new character. On motion

The ſecond and third ſections which related to foreigners holding lands were ſtruck out. The committee having proceeded through the diſcuſſion, roſe and reported the bill with amendments, and the houſe ordered the ſame to be engroſſed for a third reading.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, *March* 4.

Mr. Contee took his ſeat this day.

The bill providing a uniform rule of naturalization, was brought in, engroſſed, read the third time, and paſſed to be enacted.

The bill providing for the remiſſion or mitigation of fines, forfeitures and penalties, in certain caſes, was read the ſecond time, and referred to the committee of the whole houſe, to be taken up to-morrow.

Several petitions were read and committed.

In committee of the whole on the bill to promote the progreſs of the uſeful arts. The bill was read and diſcuſſed in paragraphs. The clauſe which gives a party a right to appeal to a jury from the deciſion of referrees, it was moved, ſhould be ſtruck out. This motion was oppoſed, as depriving a citizen of a right to which he is entitled, as improper in itſelf, as cauſes of very great magnitude may be depending, which it may be highly improper to ſubmit to the deciſion of three men only, two of which may be ſo differently intereſted as never to agree, ſo that the deciſion may finally reſult from the influence of the perſon nominated by the ſecretary of ſtate. On the other hand it was ſaid, that it appears highly improper that juries ſhould be called to judge upon matters that they may not be ſuppoſed competent to forming a judgment of—theſe trials will always relate to matters of invention, &c. of which three perſons may be found with much greater eaſe who are competent to judge, than twelve—that the right of trial by juries is not univerſal—and in the preſent caſe there will be a much greater probability of having juſtice done by arbitrators, who are men of ſcience, &c. The motion for ſtriking out was carried in the affirmative.

The committee proceeded further in the diſcuſſion of this bill, but roſe without completing it, and the chairman reported progreſs.

A report was received from the ſecretary of the treaſury, purſuant to orders from the houſe, and read.

FRIDAY, *March* 5.

Mr. Foſter, of the committee on the memorials of the people called quakers reſpecting the ſlave trade, brought in a report, which was read.

Mr. Geary preſented a petition from Catharine Greene, relict of the late major-general Greene, which was read.

Mr. Scott moved, that the memorial of Richard Wells and J. Hart, reſpecting the old paper money, ſhould be referred to the committee of the whole houſe.

The queſtion being taken the motion was negatived—it was then moved that it be referred to a ſelect committee of ten members, which paſſed in the affirmative.

A memorial was preſented by Mr. Tucker from the officers of the South-Carolina line of the late army.

In committee of the whole on the bill for the remiſſion or mitigation of fines, penalties and forfeitures, in certain caſes—the bill was read, and having made one amendment, the committee roſe, and reported the ſame to the houſe, who ordered the bill to be engroſſed for a third reading.

In committee of the whole on the bill to promote the progreſs of the uſeful arts. Sundry amendments were made in this bill, which were reported to the houſe: Theſe amendments, with ſeveral others, were agreed to, and incorporated in the bill, which was ordered to be engroſſed for a third reading on Monday next.

A meſſage from the ſenate informing, that they have paſſed an act to accept of the ceſſion of certain lands in the Weſtern territory, made by the ſtate of South-Carolina; alſo, that they have paſſed a reſolve for giving

further inſtructions to the collectors of impoſt in the United States, in which they requeſt the concurrence of the houſe.

The bill to provide for the remiſſion or mitigation of fines, forfeitures and penalties, was brought in, engroſſed, read the third time, and ordered to lie on the table.

The act and reſolve received from the ſenate were then read.

The petition of Mrs. Greene was read a ſecond time, and referred to a committee of five.

The report of the committee on the letter from the commiſſioners of accounts, reſpecting the ſalaries of the clerks in their office, was read—A motion for recommitting the report, and inſtructing the commit ee to bring in a bill purſuant thereto, occaſioned conſiderable debate reſpecting the difference between a reſolve and a law—the motion for recommitting paſſed in the affirmative. The ſubject of the ſouth-weſtern frontiers being moved for, the galleries were ſhut.

Adjourned till Monday.

VIENNA, *November* 30.

IT was expected that his majeſty would have repealed the war tax, but we were deceived, as we learn that it will not only be continued, but that another tax will be laid on domeſtics, and one on houſes, the produce of which, for the city of Vienna alone, they value at 1,300,000 German florins.

We learn that the prince de Cobourg has left ſix battalions in Bucharift, and is gone with the reſt of the forces to drive the Turks who remain in Wallachia, and particularly the corps under prince Maurojeni, to the other ſide of the Danube.

LONDON, *December* 31.

Extract of a letter from Rome, November 21.

"Yeſterday morning a courier arrived from Bologna, with news of the death of the dutcheſs of Albany, natural daughter of the late pretender, who ſent for her from France ſome time before his death, and had her legitimated. Her complaint was an abſceſs in the ſide, and is attributed to a fall from her horſe ſome time before ſhe left France. She was the laſt direct deſcendant (if a natural child can be ſo called) of the Steuarts, except the cardinal of York; who ſince his brother's death has aſſumed the title of Henry IX."

The patriotic furor of freedom which ſo highly dignifies the preſent period, has at length extended to the Britiſh iſlands of Jerſey and Guernſey; in both of which the ſtandard of liberty is erected. The points reſolved upon are grand juries, trials by juries, and an abolition of appeal and juriſdiction. The friends of government have ſtrenuouſly endeavoured to oppoſe thoſe reſolutions, but the patriots carried them by a prodigious majority.

The loſs ſuſtained by the grand vizier in the action with prince Potemkin, is about 20,000 men, moſt of whom were drowned; the reis effendi and many principal officers were among them.

At Rome, the middle of November laſt, the weather ſuddenly became ſo cold, that the inhabitants were obliged to button themſelves in their great coats. A circumſtance ſo unuſual in thoſe climates, may lead to a conjecture, that the rivers which are deſcribed by the Roman poets to have been frozen over in the day of Auguſtus, may ſhortly exhibit the ſame phænomenon.

A detachment from the Ruſſian grand fleet in the Norto paſſed the Straits of Gibraltar on the 23d ult.

A patent has juſt paſſed the great ſeal to a Mr. Hancock for a moſt valuable invention: It is a portable, compact machine, for winnowing and cleaning all ſorts of corn. It will do eight quarters in an hour ready for the markets, prevents all waſte, and gives the corn a lighter colour than the uſual mode.

Saturday the 19th inſtant a very extraordinary circumſtance happened at Wells. Mrs Say, the landlady of the White Hart Inn, obſerving the appearance of blood trickling down the breeches and ſtockings of an eminent ſurveyor of the neighbourhood who was at her houſe, ſhe aſked him if his noſe had been bleeding; he replied, no; but upon ſeeing the ſame appearance upon himſelf, he clapped both his hands to his ſtomach, complained of a violent pain there, and exclaimed, *I am a dead man—I have burſt a blood veſſel ſend for a ſurgeon immediately.* Upon which he fainted away, was ſtripped, and put into a warm bed. Two ſurgeons ſoon arrived and examined the body; they found no apparent orifice from whence the blood iſſued; but upon ſearching his cloaths, which ſeemed to be very bloody, they found in his waiſtcoat pocket a bottle which had been filled with red ink. This unravelled the myſtery, as the cork had been forced out; and is a ſtrong proof of the aſtoniſhing effects of imagination in ſuſpending the human faculties. On proper application, however, the ſurgeons ſoon reſtored their patient to his health and ſenſes.

A farmer, particularly ſanguine in politics and patriotiſm, lately reproaching one of his county members for his ſilence in the houſe, received the following very pertinent reply: "My good friend, I ſtill do my duty; for it is abſolutely neceſſary, that among ſo many ſpeakers there ſhould be a few hearers."

Accounts from Picardy ſay, that ſeveral perſons, who from the beginning have been concealed enemies of the late revolution, have formed a reſolution, if poſſible, to effect a counter revolution, and for this purpoſe they have circulated ſeveral publications, calculated to ſhew the injuſtice of many of the decrees of the national aſſembly.

At Liege, affairs remain at a peaceable ſtand, waiting for further orders from Berlin; but more eſpecially for the prince biſhop's anſwer to a letter written him by Mr. De Hohm, adviſing him to fulfil his promiſe ſpeedily, by agreeing to reſtore the people to their rights.

There has been an inſurrection at Florence, on account of the ſcarcity of corn; and the conſequent dearneſs of bread, for which occaſion the military were called out; but as the inſurgents outnumbered the army, the populace were at laſt perſuaded to diſperſe without any bloodſhed. The moderation of the ſoldiery was very laudable.

Great as the talents of Mr. Pitt have ſhewn themſelves to be in time of peace, and in the buſineſs of finance, we apprehend they would ſtill give way to his greater reputation as a war miniſter, were this country likely to be embroiled with the continent. Mr. Pitt has all thoſe qualities, which more immediately qualify him for that ſituation, ſecrecy, diſpatch, and reſolution.

This was the ſame which his great father, lord Chatham, had before him, and which made his deſigns againſt the enemy impenetrable. He had frequently effected his plans, before the oppoſition of thoſe days had found out he had ſuch an intention.

Donna Ginſopya Amar de Bourbon a noble Spaniſh lady, has publiſhed an academic diſcourſe, demonſtrating the powers of the ſex, in literature and the polite arts. The royal academy at Madrid excluded females from their ſociety; but the diſtinguiſhed talents of this lady have occaſioned them to invite her to become a member, and to declare women eligible in future.

In the philoſophical tranſactions of the ſociety at Calcutta, Sir William Jones obſerves, that the planet, he thinks, ſhould be called Vulcan; "an obſervation," which he hopes, "will not give offence in Europe."—It is not eaſy to perceive the reaſon why the learned judge would deprive George III. of the honour which his munificent patronage of aſtronomy has ſo juſtly earned, eſpecially ſince the name of Vulcan, though given to the new planet, would not complete the number of the twelve great divinities.

Extract of a letter from Prague, November 2.

"The emperor's government is here in great danger. Such have been the exactions of his injurious caprice of his officers, that the affections of his people, once certainly very ſtrong, and indeed unanimous in his favour, are now quite alienated. They will not apparently, declare for any other prince; but they certainly are prone to relax in their allegiance to him.

"With the ſpirit of political reform from France and Flanders, they have got the language alſo. A new conſtitution, a provincial army, and popular conventions, are now the only prevailing ideas. And the army, ſtrange to tell, are ſaid to partake in them.

"P. S. The weather, till this day, has been very open for this part of Germany, but very wet."

BOSTON, *February* 20.

THE EXCISE BILL.

On Wedneſday, the debate on this intereſting ſubject ſeemed to be carried on with an unuſual warmth; but on Thurſday the houſe got into a better humour, and very facetious remarks were made by two worthy gentlemen who adorn the reſpective courts in their ſeveral counties. At a late hour, Mr. Gardiner propoſed an adjournment till the afternoon, as he ſuppoſed ſome gentlemen's dinners were waiting: he however had two articles of *exciſe*, which he wiſhed to introduce into the bill, and which he doubted not would prove very productive; he would mention them, that gentlemen might turn them into their minds during the ſhort adjournment. They were no other than OLD BACHELORS and *uſeleſs dogs*.—This occaſioned much laughter.

The danger of pots of charcoal in confined places. Laſt Monday evening a ſeaman, by the name of Nehemiah Tinker, of Norwich, (Conn.) belonging to the ſhip Mary, captain John Leach, going to bed in the ſteerage of ſaid veſſel, in which was a pot of charcoal, was found dead in the morning. The coroner's inqueſt brought in their verdict, "That he died of ſuffocation."

SALEM, *February* 16.

We are told that the ſufferings of the poor in Marblehead, in the preſent ſevere ſeaſon, are extreme, and that ſeveral have actually periſhed through want of the means of defending them againſt the inclemencies of the weather. This induſtrious and once flouriſhing town was emphatically the ſubject of the calamities of war, by which many of its inhabitants were reduced to a moſt pitiable ſtate of poverty and wretchedneſs. What induſtry could do under the ſmiles of peace, to retrieve their ſituation, and heal their wounds, has been done already. But who could give back to the mourning widow, her huſband and protector! who could reſtore to the helpleſs orphan, the parent that was to lead him up to the ſtage of manhood! Our ſympathies muſt be rouſed, when we are told, that, according to an actual enumeration made a few days ſince, there are in Marblehead no leſs than 359 WIDOWS, and 865 ORPHANS, (500 of which are females) conſtituting, probably, near a quarter part of the inhabitants, and many of them wretched beyond deſcription!

The government of St. Domingo have continued the permiſſion for importing flour and biſcuit from foreign ports to that iſland, till the firſt of June next.

NEW-YORK, *March* 6.

The houſe of aſſembly of this ſtate have paſſed a reſolution, appointing His excellency George Clinton, Richard Varick, and John Wats, Eſquires, commiſſioners, with authority to build a government houſe, on the ground where the fort ſtands, and to draw twenty thouſand dollars out of the treaſury of this ſtate for that purpoſe. The ſaid building to be appropriated for the accommodation of the preſident of the United States, while congreſs remain in this city.

We are informed by a correſpondent, that the amount of the tunnage and impoſt of the union, from the 1ſt of Auguſt to the 1ſt of January laſt, was about 780,000 dollars.

YORK, (Penn.) *February* 24.

We hear, that about the beginning of laſt week three men were burnt in ſo dreadful a manner at Anderſon's Ferry, by an exploſion of gunpowder, that their lives are greatly deſpaired of. The particulars of this accident we have not yet been able to learn.

CARLISLE, *February* 17.

The following unhappy circumſtance happened on the night of Monday the 8th inſtant:—The houſe of Robert Dickie, in Middleton township, in this county, took fire and was conſumed, together with all its effects. Mr. Dickie was by trade a tailor, and had been at work that day at a neighbouring houſe, but returned home early in the evening: ſhortly after his return, his wife propoſed going to her fathers, who lived at ſome ſmall diſtance. Dickie had an inclination of accompanying her, but ſhe requeſted that he would ſtay at home, and obſerved, that the pipe of the ſtove was in a very dangerous ſituation. Shortly after ſhe left him came two neighbours, one of whom remained in order to ſtay over night. Early in the evening Dickie propoſed retiring to bed, ſaying, that he did not find himſelf inclined for working that night, but would riſe early in the morning and go to work; accordingly, he and his ſon (a child about ſeven years of age) went to one bed, and the apprentice boy and neighbour to another: they had not been long in bed before the apprentice boy was awakened by the falling of the ſtove pipe, as he ſays, at the ſame time found that there was conſiderable ſmoke in the room, and alarmed his bedfellow. The boy made out of the houſe, and the neighbouring man went to Dickie's bed, and pulled him by the foot, and awakened him; by that time the fire had got a conſiderable height: Dickie got up with his ſon and was coming out, but as it appears the weſteſt body of fire was towards the door, he ſet down the child and went to the part of the room oppoſite from the door, in ſearch of the door: the apprentice ſeeing the child through the flames, juſt within the door, rescued it. The apprentice ſays that he heard his maſter cry out "ſplit the door," and he as repeatedly called to him, here is the door: He never came out, but was burned to death. The next day the bones of the deceaſed were found in that part of the ruins where the bed ſtood in which he lay, which was oppoſite from the door.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 11.

A writer in a late London newſpaper thus obſerves:—"Before adminiſtration can poſſibly expect any good effects to ariſe from taking off the prohibition againſt importing American wheat, they muſt repeal lord Hawkeſbury's famous carrying bill; for ſuppoſing the Americans had a much greater ſurplus of corn than it really the caſe at preſent, how can it be ſuppoſed it would find its way to England while they are excluded from bringing it in their own veſſels? Or, how can we ſuppoſe they would keep their ſhips laid up merely to give the preference to England?"

It appears by the returns of duties from the 10th of Auguſt to the 31ſt of December, that the port of Philadelphia exceeds that of New-York about 36,000 dollars, which is at the rate of near 99,000 dollars in duties, per annum.

The price of produce is ſo tempting, that it is ſuggeſted to our country friends to try the Philadelphia market with meal of ſpelts, barley and oats. The Germans, Engliſh, Iriſh and Scotch, frequently uſe this ſort of bread. It is very probable theſe kinds of meal would be ſaleable among prudent and ſaving families, and thoſe who are not very full of cash.

Nothing can more pleaſingly evince the progreſs of agriculture and commerce in theſe ſtates than the following facts. The export of flour from Philadelphia in 1786 was 150,000 barrels; in 1787 it was 202,000 barrels; in 1788 it was 220,000 barrels; and in 1789 it was 369,000 barrels. In the year 1739 wheat ſold in Philadelphia for 2/6 and flour 7/3 per cwt. The prices were laſt year 7/6 and 22/6, and from favourable but extraordinary circumſtances are now 11/6 for wheat, and 35ſ. per cwt. for ſuperfine flour.

WILMINGTON, *March* 6.

We learn that ſome people in the neighbourhood of Maurice river (in New Jerſey) having diſcovered that rattle ſnakes winter about ſpring heads; in order to deſtroy thoſe venemous reptiles, a day was fixed this winter for digging out their burrows, when a number of inhabitants met and deſtroyed upwards of two hundred of them; a great many other ſnakes, from the mildneſs of the ſeaſon, and their ſituation lying in ſpring water, with their heads only out, they were not ſo torpid as if the weather had been colder, and this circumſtance made it rather a dangerous undertaking for the ſnakes were very active; ſome were found with

ANNAPOLIS, March 18.

The following is the Address of the General Assembly of this State to the President of the United States.

WE, the general assembly of Maryland, avail ourselves of the first occasion afforded us, since your election to the office of president of the United States, of expressing to you our gratitude for accepting that truly honourable, yet arduous station, and of mingling our congratulations with those of our country on this auspicious event.

With pleasure we anticipate the blessings which these states will derive from the firmness and wisdom of your administration. The past proofs of your regard for the rights of your fellow-citizens, amidst the din of arms and rage of war, are a sure pledge that these rights will be equally respected and cherished by you in peace.

In this place, from which we now address you, our predecessors lately saw the affecting scene of their patriot chief resigning his military command, having nobly accomplished its glorious ends.

The lapse of a few years having proved the inadequacy of the late confederacy to the attainment of its ends, it affords subject of the most pleasing reflection, that in the change which became necessary to the safety and welfare of the people of America, the president of the United States should be the same person to whom they were indebted for a long series of the most important, glorious and disinterested services.

This people have unanimously called upon you to preside over their common councils, under a well founded hope, that having asserted their independence by your skill in war, your wisdom and firmness in peace will avert the dangers of civil discord, and establish their union on so firm a basis, that it will endure to the latest ages.

We reflect on these things with gratitude, and that for you the singular happiness was reserved of being twice the saviour of your country.

May that kind Providence, whose protection you have frequently experienced in the midst of many and great dangers, direct your measures, and long preserve a life, in the preservation of which such numbers feel themselves so deeply interested.

JOHN SMITH, President of the Senate.
GEORGE DENT, Speaker of the House of Delegates.

THE ANSWER.

To the General Assembly of Maryland.

GENTLEMEN,

I RECEIVE, with the liveliest emotions of satisfaction, your expressions of gratitude for my having accepted the office of president of the United States, and your congratulations on that event.

From the enlightened policy of the legislature of the union, in conjunction with the patriotic measures of the state assemblies, I anticipate the blessings in reserve for these United States; and so far as my administration may be conducive to their attainment, I dare pledge myself to cooperate with those distinguished bodies, by constantly respecting and cherishing the rights of my fellow-citizens.

Your mention of the place from whence you address me, awakens a succession of uncommon reflections.—In noticing the eventful period, since the resignation of my military command, I trace, with infinite gratitude, the agency of a Providence, which induced the people of America to substitute in place of an adequate confederacy, a general government, eminently calculated to secure the safety and welfare of their country.

The good dispositions of this people, and their increasing attachment to a government of their own institution, with the aid of wisdom and firmness in their common councils, afford a well founded hope, that the dangers of civil discord may be averted, and the union established on so solid a basis that it may endure to the latest ages.

When I reflect on the critical situations to which this country has been more than once reduced, I feel a kind of exultation in the character of my countrymen, who have rescued it from threatened ruin by their virtue, fortitude, intelligence and unanimity.

I thank you for the favourable sentiments which you are pleased to express of my public conduct, and for the affectionate interest which you have the goodness to take in the success of my measures and the preservation of my health. I pray for the divine benedictions on you, gentlemen, and on your state.

G. WASHINGTON.

PROCLAMATION *of the* KING *of* FRANCE,
For granting Bounties on the Importation of GRAIN.

THE KING being informed that, in many of the ports of his kingdom, the merchants would be disposed to import foreign grain, if they could expect to receive the like bounties as were granted until the first of September last; His majesty being desirous to induce the merchants to pursue measures so conductive to the supplying his people with provisions, has thought proper to grant this encouragement: His majesty has therefore ordained, and does ordain as follows:

ARTICLE I.

That there shall be paid to all French and foreign merchants, who from the 1st December, 1789, to the 31st July, 1790, shall import wheat, rye and barley, and the flour thereof, from the different ports of Europe, or of the United States of America, the following bounties, viz. thirty sous per quintal on wheat—forty

II.

All the said importations, which shall during the space of time above specified, shall import into the kingdom wheat and flour, coming from the different ports of Europe, and those of the United States of America, shall be exempt from the duty of freight, on account of the said importations. His majesty enjoins the persons employed in the farms to conform to, and carry into execution the present proclamation, which shall be read, published, &c.

Done at Paris, the fifth of November, 1789.

[Signed] DE SAINT PRIEST.

To be Sold, at Public Vendue,

On Thursday, the 1st day of April next, at 11 o'clock, at the house lately occupied by JOSEPH BREWER, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased,

ALL the PERSONAL PROPERTY of the said deceased, consisting of negroes, household furniture, &c. The terms of sale for ready cash. All persons having claims against said estate, and producing them on or before that day, will be entitled to bids at the said sale, and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make immediate payment, as no indulgence can be given, by

JANE BREWER, Administratrix.
NICHOLAS BREWER, jun. Administrator.

March 17, 1790. 10 7/6

Vienna, Dorcester county, March 12, 1790.

PERSONS who have claims on the estate of JACOB STAYTON, late of Dorchester county, deceased, are desired to bring them in legally proved, within six weeks from this date (that distribution may be made, agreeably to an act of assembly, passed at November session, 1785,) to

RICHARD STANFORD, Administrator.

10 7/6

Anne-Arundel county, March 13, 1790.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of EZEKIEL DAVIDGE, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to present them to the subscriber, legally authenticated, that they may be settled, and those indebted are requested to make payment, to

REBECCA WELCH, Executrix.

10 7/6

NOTICE is hereby given, that we, CHARLES WORTHINGTON, JOSEPH HOPKINS and ISAAC MASSEY, intend petitioning the justices of Harford county court, in March next, for a commission to settle certain original lines and bounds of a tract of land called PHILLIPS's PURCHASE, lying in said county, near Susquehanna. 3 w 4

J. BURNESTON,
HATTER,

INFORMS his friends, and the public in general, that he has opened shop in Church-street, and will do his endeavours to please his customers in the neatest manner, and in the newest fashions, on the shortest notice. The following prices will be given for FURS, viz. Cased otters from 7/6 to 20/, fox skins from 2/ to 4/2, raccoon skins from 1/ to 3/6, cased minks from 6d to 1/6, muskrats from 6d to 1/3.

Annapolis, February 17, 1790. 3X

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to congress for duplicates of sundry continental loan-office CERTIFICATES, which were his property and were destroyed by fire, in and with the house of Mrs. Gilbert, in the city of Richmond, Virginia, on the 2d day of January, 1778; two of which issued from said office in Maryland, viz.

One of 500 dollars to Edward Dulin, February 12th, 1779.

Also one of 200 ditto, issued March 23d, 1779.

JOSIAS CLAPHAM.

Loudoun county, Virginia, February 2, 1790.

IT appearing from the records of the general court, that a *fieri facias* has issued against as as supercederes of GAVIN HAMILTON SMITH, at suit of WILLIAM WILKINS, and part of our property being taken in virtue of said writ by the sheriff of Calvert county, and liable to be exposed to public sale—This is to caution all persons whatever from purchasing any property that is, or may hereafter be, taken from us for Gavin H. Smith in the suit aforesaid, not being bound as supercederes for said Smith in any case whatever.

JAMES STONE,
WILLIAM WHITTINGTON.

March 1, 1790. 3X

Prince-George's county, February 5, 1790.

COMMITTED to my custody, a negro woman, who says her name is ALLEY, and that she is the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Dare, of Calvert county. The owner is desired to pay charges and take her away, from

EDWARD LLOYD WAILES, Sheriff.

3X

TWENTY large valuable LOTS of GROUND, lying on the [illegible] in Annapolis, being the [illegible] Addition to Annapolis, [illegible] ground on the canal [illegible] Each lot is 100 feet in front, and 200 feet deep. Any person will purchase either one lot, or the whole number, and a credit will be given for the remainder of the purchase money, if required. Each lot will be conveyed with a clear title, on the payment of one pound twelve shillings per annum. For terms, apply to the subscriber living in the Town-Gate, in Annapolis.

PATRICK M'MAHAN.

N. B. An indisputable lease will be given to the purchaser for ninety-nine years, renewable for ever.

THE LANDS

FORMERLY advertised by Mr. WORMELEY, in this county, for sale, still remain unsold—They lay between this house and Cool-Spring. Any person or persons inclined to purchase parts, or the whole of this tract, will apply to Mr. James Wormeley for terms. Mr. Harris or Mr. Roper, who live with him, will shew the land to any who come to view it. Tobacco, continental or state securities at their value will be received in part, and specie in part. The terms of payment shall be made easy to the purchasers.

RALPH WORMELEY, jun.

The Rocks, Virginia, Berkeley, September 13, 1789. 2

TAKE NOTICE,

I SHALL apply to the next Prince-George's county court for a commission to establish the boundaries and lines of EVANES RANGE and RILEY's RANGE, WIDOW's PURCHASE and BOWIE's ADDITION, also a lot of DARNALL's GROVE, now in my possession.

RICHARD B. HALL.

February 20, 1790. 2

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the COMMISSIONERS OF THE FUND TAX FOR ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY will meet at the city of Annapolis on the first Monday in April next, and continue to sit for twenty days, exclusive of Sundays, to hear the appeals of all persons who may think themselves interested.

Signed per order.

NICH. HARWOOD, Clk. for the Comm. of the Tax for A. A. C.

March 8, 1790. 2

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I intend petitioning the next general assembly of this state to pass an act to empower me to sell one hundred acres of land, part of a tract called TAYLOR's PARK, lying in Anne-Arundel county, formerly the property of ELY ELDER, deceased, for the payment of said Ely Elder's just debts.

ELIZABETH ELDER, Administratrix of ELY ELDER.

March 8, 1790. 2

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the next April court of Calvert county, for a commission under the act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands, to prove the outside bounding lines of a tract of land known by the name of POPPING GAY, lying in the county aforesaid.

2 ELISHA HARRISON.

Anne-Arundel county, February 4, 1790.

The beautiful Horse

ROEBUCK,

WILL cover MARES this season at the subscriber's plantation, in Charles county, at the low price of five pounds currency per mare, and one dollar to the groom, but if the money is paid when the mare is taken away, three pounds, and one dollar to the groom, will be taken in lieu of the five pounds. It is useless to insert his pedigree as it is well known, but it may be seen at his stable. ROEBUCK's stock is remarkable, both for the turf and saddle, I believe equal to any in the state. Good pasturage is provided for mares that come a distance, gratis, and great care will be taken of them; but I will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.

Charles county, March 6, 1790. 2

To be SOLD,
At Public Sale,

At SAMUEL RAWLINGS's, for ready money, on Tuesday the 23d day of March, if fair, if not the next fair day, at ten o'clock,

THE PERSONAL PROPERTY of JONATHAN RAWLINGS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of one young negro man, the household and kitchen furniture, a windsor carriage, and some plantation utensils, by

3X GASSAWAY RAWLINGS, Admr. de bonis non.

N. B. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are requested to bring them in legally authenticated on that day, and all those indebted are requested to make immediate payment, to G. R.

February 27, 1790.

PROPOSALS

For Printing, by Subscription,

(Three Volumes, Octavo)

A CAREFUL AND STRICT

INQUIRY

INTO THE

The modern prevailing Notions

OF THAT

Freedom of Will,

Which is supposed to be essential to

Moral Agency, Virtue and Vice,

Reward and Punishment,

Praise and Blame.

By JONATHAN EDWARDS, A. M.

Late President of the College of New-Jersey.

Rom. ix. 16. *It is not of him that willeth.*——

CONDITIONS.

I. The work will be printed on good paper and a new type, in a neat and elegant manner.

II. When a sufficient number of subscribers offer to defray the expences of the work, it will be put to the press and finished with all possible expedition.

III. The price of the volume, neatly bound and lettered, (which will contain above 300 pages, exclusive of a general index, octavo,) only seven shillings and six-pence, lawful money of the Delaware state, ONE HALF at the time of subscribing, and the REMAINDER on the delivery of the book.

IV. Those who subscribe for twelve sets, shall receive one *gratis*; and booksellers the usual allowance.

PLAN of the WORK.

PART I.

Wherein are explained various *terms* and *things* belonging to the subject of the ensuing discourse.

SECT. I. Concerning the nature of the *will*.—Sect. II. Concerning the *determination* of the will.—Sect. III. Concerning the meaning of the terms *necessity*, *impossibility*, *inability*, &c. and of *contingence*.—Sect. IV. Of the distinction of *natural* and *moral* necessity and inability.—Sect. V. Concerning the notion of *liberty*, and of *moral agency*.

PART II.

Wherein it is considered, Whether there is, or can be, any such sort of FREEDOM OF WILL as that wherein Arminians place the essence of the liberty of all moral agents; and whether any such thing ever *was*, or can be conceived of.

SECT. I. Shewing the manifest inconsistence of the Arminian notion of liberty of will, consisting in the will's *self-determining power*. Sect. II. Several supposed ways of *evading* the foregoing reasoning considered. Sect. III. Whether any event whatsoever, and *volition* in particular, can come to pass *without a cause* of its existence. Sect. IV. Whether *volition* can arise without a cause, through the activity of the nature of the soul. Sect. V. Shewing that if the things asserted in these evasions should be supposed to be true, they are altogether impertinent, and can't help the cause of Arminian liberty; and how, this being the state of the case, Arminian writers are obliged to talk *inconsistently*. Sect. VI. Concerning the will's determining in things which are perfectly *indifferent* in the view of the mind. Sect. VII. Concerning the notion of liberty of will consisting in *indifference*. Sect. VIII. Concerning the supposed *liberty* of the will, as opposite to all necessity. Sect. IX. Of the connection of the acts of the will with the dictates of the understanding. Sect. X. Volition necessarily connected with the influence of motives: with particular observation of the great inconsistence of Mr. Chubb's assertions and reasonings about the freedom of the will. Sect. XI. The evidence of God's certain *foreknowledge* of the volitions of moral agents. Sect. XII. God's *certain foreknowledge* of the future volitions of moral agents, *inconsistent* with such a *contingence* of those volitions as is without all necessity; and infers a necessity of volition, as much as an *absolute decree*. Sect. XIII. Whether we suppose the volitions of moral agents to be connected with any thing antecedent, or not, yet they must be *necessary*, in such a sense as to overthrow Arminian liberty.

PART III.

Wherein is inquired, Whether any such liberty of will, as Arminians hold, be necessary to moral agency, virtue and vice, praise and dispraise, &c.

SECT. I. God's *moral* excellency *necessary*, yet *virtuous* and *praise-worthy*. Sect. II. The acts of the will of the human soul of JESUS CHRIST *necessarily holy*, yet *virtuous*, *praise-worthy*, *rewardable*, &c. Sect. III. The case of such as are *given up of God to sin*, and of fallen man, in general, proves moral *necessity* and *inability* to be consistent with *blame-worthiness*. Sect. IV. *Command*, and obligation to obedience, consistent with moral inability to obey. Sect. V. That *sincerity* of desire and endeavour, which is supposed to *exist* in the non-performance of things in themselves good, particularly considered. Sect. VI. Liberty of indifference, not only not necessary to virtue, but utterly *inconsistent* with it; and all virtuous or vicious *habits* and *inclinations* inconsistent with Arminian notions of liberty and moral agency. Sect. VII. Arminian notions

[illegible]

SECT. I. The nature of the virtue and vice of the dispositions of the heart, and acts of the will, lies not in their cause, but their nature. Sect. II. The *falsehood* and *inconsistence* of that metaphysical notion of action and agency, which seems to be generally entertained by the defenders of the forementioned notions of liberty, moral agency, &c. Sect. III. Themselves why some think it contrary to common *sense*, to suppose things which are necessary to be worthy of either *praise* or *blame*. Sect. IV. It is agreeable to *common sense*, and the *natural notions of mankind*, to suppose moral necessity to be consistent with praise and blame, reward and punishment. Sect. V. Concerning theft *objection*, That this scheme of necessity renders all *means* and *endeavours* for the avoiding of sin, or the obtaining virtue and holiness, *vain* and to no purpose; and that it makes men so more than mere *machines*, in affairs of morality and religion. Sect. VI. Concerning that *objection* against the doctrine which has been maintained, That it agrees with the Stoical doctrine of *fate*, and the opinion of Mr. Hobbes. Sect. VII. Concerning the *necessity of the divine will*. Sect. VIII. Some further *objections* against the moral *necessity* of God's *volitions*, considered. Sect. IX. Concerning that *objection* against the doctrine which has been maintained, That it makes God the *author of sin*. Sect. X. Concerning *sin's first entrance* into the world. Sect. XI. Of a supposed *inconsistence* of these principles, with God's *moral character*. Sect. XII. Of a supposed tendency of these principles to *atheism and licentiousness*. Sect. XIII. Concerning that *objection* against the reasoning by which the Calvinistic doctrine is supported, That it is *metaphysical and abstruse*.

THE CONCLUSION.

WHAT *treatment* this discourse may probably meet with from some persons. *Consequences* concerning several Calvinistic doctrines—such as *an universal, decisive Providence*. The total *depravity* and *corruption of man's nature*. *Efficacious grace*. An universal and absolute *decree*; and absolute, eternal, personal *election*. *Particular redemption*. *Perseverance of saints*. Concerning the treatment which Calvinistic writers and divines have met with. The unhappiness of the *change* lately in many Protestant countries. The *boldness* of some writers. The excellent wisdom appearing in the holy scriptures.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in by Messrs. Aitken and Bailey, printers, in Philadelphia; Mr. Jacob Bailey, printer, in Lancaster; Mr. Isaac Collins, printer, in Trenton; Mr. Robert Hodge, bookseller, in New-York; Doctor Wilson, at Middletown; Col. Black, White-Clay creek; Messrs. M'Beath and Glasford, in Newark; David Smith, Esq; Charles-town; Captain Robinson, in Newport; Mr. Nicholas Brooks, at Duck creek; Colonel Thomas Rodney, near Dover; Revd. Matthew Wilson, near Lewes-town; Messrs. Dixon and Holt, printers, in Richmond; Messrs. Bowen and Markland, printers, in Charleston, South-Carolina; Messrs. Robert and Alexander M'Kim, merchants, and Samuel and John Adams, printers, in Baltimore; Messrs. F. and S. Green, printers, in Annapolis; and James Adams, sen. the publisher, in Wilmington.

☞ The gentlemen who are to take in subscriptions for this important work, are requested to forward to the publisher their lists of subscribers by the first of April next, when, it is expected, it will be put to press.

4

To be SOLD,

AT PUBLIC SALE,

On Friday, the ninth day of April next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the late dwelling plantation of WILLIAM YEALDHALL, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased,

SUNDRY ARTICLES of PERSONAL PROPERTY, consisting of work horses, horned cattle and hogs, plantation utensils and household furniture. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. All persons having claims against the estate of said William Yealdhall are desired to bring them in legally authenticated on that day, and those indebted are requested to make payment to

SAMUEL YEALDHALL, Executor.

March 9, 1790. 2

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD,

At the Printing-Office,

Price One Dollar and a Quarter,

THE

LAWS

OF

MARYLAND,

PASSED AT

NOVEMBER SESSION,

Seventeen Hundred and Eighty-Nine.

The Continental Loan Office

Depreciation, or Paper

Certificates and Indents,

Such as want Depreciations or

other Certificates to pay for Pro

perty purchased of the State, may

be supplied at any time, and

with any particular Amount

wanted, for Cash, by

1 40 James Williams.

For SALE or BARTER,

A Quantity of Land in Pa

tents, from 950 to 1000 Acres,

situate in Bottetourt and Monon

gahela Counties, Virginia, will

be sold very low for Cash. Pro

duce, any kind of Certificates or

Indents, good Bonds, Land, or

other Property in the State of

Maryland. For Terms apply

to 40 J. W.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Annapolis, the 30th day of December last, a negro man named CHARLES, about five feet eight inches high, a well made likely fellow, twenty-five years old; had on two brown cloth and one fearnought jackets, new country linen shirts, Welch cotton breeches, yarn stockings, negro shoes, and felt hat. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, so that his master gets him again, shall receive, if ten miles from home twenty shillings, if out of the county forty shillings, and if out of this state the above reward, including what the law allows, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

BRICE T. B. WORTHINGTON.

January 10, 1790. 7

In Chancery, February 12, 1790.

ORDERED,

BY THE CHANCELLOR,

THAT the terms in this court hereafter be, the second Tuesday in February, the first Tuesday in May, the first Tuesday in October, and the third Tuesday in December, and that all process be returnable accordingly.

Test. S. H. HOWARD,

5 Reg. Cur. Can.

ALL persons indebted to RANDALL and DELOZIER, or the subscriber, are earnestly requested to settle their accounts as soon as possible, which will prevent the trouble and expence of suits, and very much oblige their obedient servant,

JOHN RANDALL,

Who has on Hand,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

Which will be disposed of on the lowest terms, for cash, produce, certificates, or on a short credit to those only who are generally punctual in their payments.

Annapolis, February 22, 1790. 4 tf J. R.

February 17, 1790.

WE have appointed Mr. DAVID GEDDES to collect the debts due to the creditors of THOMAS GRAHAME, an insolvent debtor, and any discharge Mr. Geddes may give will exonerate the debtors.

CHARLES WILLIAMSON, } Trustees.

JOHN SPICKNALL, }

ANNAPOLIS:

Printed by FREDERICK and

SAMUEL GREEN.